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protect the graduate nurse, to relieve the student nurse, and to give better care to the patient

It is astonishing that although so many of our best schools have had the twelve-hour day for from twenty to thirty years, in other localities, schools are struggling against great antagonisms to establish it. However, others have fought the good fight for us. Can we do less than put forth our best efforts for those who are to follow us?

NEW AND PROGRESSIVE PRACTICE ACT IN MISSOURI

The act, which repeals the present chapter, 76, of the Missouri Revised Statutes was drafted and engineered through the legislature by Helen Hoy Greeley of the New York and Washington bars, and is probably the most advanced nursing law in the country today. The act continues the existing board of five nurse examiners, all of whom must be registered nurses; increases their compensation from \$5 to \$10 per day; raises the educational requirements for entrance to schools of nursing from eighth grade grammar to full high school or its equivalent; provides for state inspection of all schools of nursing and classes for attendants by an educational director of large administrative experience to be appointed by the board at a salary determined by the board; and requires all nursing schools and attendants' classes to be accredited and to pay an annual fee therefor. Further, the law changes the old certificate system to the more professional license system and departs from the procedure in every other state by requiring not merely trained or graduate nurses and attendants to be licensed but every person whomsoever engaging in the care of the sick as either a nurse or an attendant for hire. In other words, every nurse, trained or untrained, and every attendant, skilled or unskilled, nursing for hire, must secure a license from the state as either a "nurse" or an "attendant." Practical nurses who have had no school training and women who have gone only part way through a school of nursing may no longer practice as "nurses" but may hold themselves out only as "attendants," and to do this they must obtain a license. The only exception to the absolutely compulsory feature of the law is that permitting practical nurses in communities of under 30,000 inhabitants to continue to care for the sick simply on certification of their competence by physicians.

Like the New York and Michigan acts, the Missouri law provides for the licensing of attendants meeting specified requirements. Annual re-registration with the board besides initial registration of licenses with the County Clerk is required of both nurses and attendants, and the board will publish an annual roster of licensed nurses and attendants, duly re-registered.

The usual waivers of examinations are provided, to be good however only until January 1, 1922. All persons wishing to avail themselves of the right to be licensed without examination must make application therefor not later than December 31, 1921, but are urged to apply as soon after June 20 as possible. The act's reciprocity feature requires of the applicant not only due registration in the foreign state or country but the possession of qualifications the equivalent of those required by the Missouri law.

The Missouri Association is rejoicing not only in the enactment of this law in practically unamended form, it is jubilant over the fact that Sara E. Parsons, formerly superintendent of the School of Nursing at the Massachusetts General Hospital, has accepted the educational directorship for at least the initial period of the work.